THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 269

MEMPHIS APPEAL

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 00
" " each additional insertion : : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 10 00

☞ All advertisements considered one afire he first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

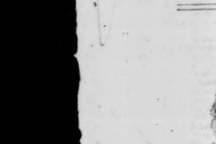
TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 00
" twenty or more, each : : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 16th September.....1868.
1 Cheswan, 16th October, " "
1 Cableu, 15th November, " "
1 Tebeth, 15th December, " "
1 Shebat, 7th January.....1867.
1 Adar, 6th February, " "
1 Veadar, 8th March, " "
1 Nisan, 6th April, " "
1 Iyar, 6th May, " "
1 Sivan, 4th June, " "
1 Thamuz, 4th July, " "
1 Ab, 3d August, " "
1 Elul, 1st September, " "

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.....1867.
Maundav Thursday, 18th April, " "
Good Friday, 19th April, " "
Easter Sunday, 21st April, " "
Ascension, 30th May, " "
Pentecost, 9th June, " "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhld tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGELONA, No. 168, Meets 1st Monday in each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. G. Bradley, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118, Meets 24 Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA STORY, No. 280 Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Affolle, W. M.; H. F. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 290, Meets 4th Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 94 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—291 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; S. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

ENOCH LODGE, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; R. J. Wiggin, Sec.

CYPRIAN CLARK.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; R. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry T. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·. Charles M. Carr, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Saturday of each month. Gustavus A. Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. L. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CLEOPATRA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tar-h.·.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.·.-h.·. 30th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Com.·.; William Hyde, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Affolle, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trasier, 32d, Reg.·.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

TRAINS leave as follows (city time):

The Through Express, Sundays excepted, 6:20 a.m.; Through Mail, 6:40 p.m.; Somerville Accommodation at 3:40 p.m.

Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., etc.

At Corinth, for Okolona, Columbus, Miss., Mobile, Ala., etc.

At Decatur for Columbia, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

At Chattanooga, for all places in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc.

Through Mail connects at Grand Junction with trains for Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn.

At Destin, for Athens, Pulaski, Ala., Columbia, Nashville, etc.

At Chattanooga Mail trains connect for same points as Express trains.

Baggage checked through.

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 278 Main street, corner of South Court street.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Supt.
A. A. BARNES, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
apl2 tf S. H. SHOCK, Passenger Agent.

Diamond Line.

THROUGH Receipts given for COTTON via Cincinnati by rail or river. Time guaranteed—no change from Cincinnati to New York. W. JAY JOHNSON,
mh5 tf Star Wharfboat.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

my2l

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

216 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—No answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

SIGN OF THE BEE-HIVE

MME. MITCHELL & CO.,

Straw Bonnet Dealers, Milliners and Dress Makers,

ADJOINING THE IRVING BLOCK,

Northeast Corner Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bonnets Cleaned, Pressed and alter to the Present Fashion. 21 3m

JOHN A. DENIE. H. A. MONTGOMERY

DENIE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats, Flour, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Western Produce.

No. 41 South Side Court Square.

my2l 1m

Notice of Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. R. CLARKE & CO., Insurance Agents, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. R. CLARKE,
D. A. CLARKE,
S. D. McCLURE.

Memphis, May 2d, 1867.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a General Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Business, under the name and style of S. R. CLARKE & CO.

S. R. CLARKE,
COLTON GREENE,
W. R. LUCAS.

Memphis, June 1, 1867. 1t

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

P. H. HEINRICH & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Confectioners

—And—

CANDY MANUFACTURERS!

Dealers in Imported

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fruits, etc.,

No. 236 Front Street,

mh17 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSURANCE AGENCIES

GERMANIA

Life Insurance Company,

90 Broadway, New York.

HUGO WESENDONK.....President.
FR. SCHWENDLER.....Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

JOHN H. FRERICHS,

44 North Court Street, Up-Stairs,

General Agent for Western Tennessee.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets April 1st, over : $1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, : President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas, Henry Overstolz,
Samuel Will, Nick. Schaefer,
Robt. M. Funkhouser, William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck, David Keith,
Robt. K. Woods, R. P. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle, Isaac W. Mitchell,
Geo. R. Robinson, D. A. January,
Chas. W. McCord, Wm. J. Lewis,
John F. Thornton, F. Rower, Jr.,
Ben. M. Runyan, Jacob Tamm,
Hon. John Hogan.

THIS Company issues policies on lives on all the different plans and rates as favorable as any other while it has no restrictions in regard to residence or travel, and all the profits are divided annually among its policy holders. It is prompt in the payment of losses, having paid $25,000 in this city in the last eight months.

OFFICE IN MEMPHIS

—AT—

No. 42 MADISON STREET, DeSoto Block.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. S. WHITE, M. D. W. IRWIN, M. D.

McMAHON & OTIS,

General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,

For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance of Agencies should be addressed.

J. H. McMAHON. NEWTON S. OTIS.
mh13 3m

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 12 Jefferson Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

H. LAIRD, : : President.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. DUNSCOMB, S. B. WILLIAMSON,
D. H. TOWNSEND, A. C. CADWELL.

BEN MAY, : : Secretary.
mh21 3m

TAILORING, SCOURING

J. C. THRALL & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 19 JEFFERSON STREET.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF

Cloths & Cassimeres Just Received.

WM. ROGERS, formerly with Messrs. Pond & Mooney, can be found where ready to wait on his old and new customers.

my13m

ALEX. MURRAY. R. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGELY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

NO. 31 MADISON STREET,

Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

ap2 3m

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW! DYEING, SCOURING —AND— REPAIRING, Done at short notice by ISAAC ISAACS, 54 1-2 Jefferson Street. SAVE A NEW SUIT ONE-FOURTH!

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

SALES EXTRAORDINARY!

The finest, most varied and complete stock of

CLOTHING

Formerly owned by

J. H. WAGGENER,

Is now retailed BELOW Eastern COST, by

GEN. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,

Agent of Purchasers. The whole of this immense and varied stock of the CHEAPEST GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO MEMPHIS

Must be Sold within Sixty Days

Those who call first will have the first choice. Possession of the house must be given within sixty days.

CALL AT ONCE!

City and Country Trade Supplied, Wholesale and Retail.

ap20 tf

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's office, compiled by the late HENRY A. BORNE; and, after three and a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

mh10 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between B. F. Haller, John R. Ellis and John H. Fisher, under the name and style of HALLER, ELLIS & CO., Grain and Cotton Factors, at No. 40 Madison street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, V. R. Ellis retiring.

The business hereafter will be conducted on the same place, No. 40 Madison street, under the name and style of

HALLER, FISHER & CO.,

who alone are authorized to use the name of the old firm in settlement.

B. F. HALLER,
VAN R. ELLIS,
J. H. FISHER.

Memphis, May 15, 1867. my21m

"To Whom It May Concern."

NOTICE is hereby given that J. C. McDADE & CO., of Memphis, Tenn., have this day made an assignment of all their assets and effects to J. H. West, J. R. Taylor and J. S. Carruthers, of the firm of West, Taylor & Carruthers, Assignees for the benefit of their creditors.

All parties indebted to said firm of J. C. McDade & Co. will come forward and settle with the assignees, and all creditors of said firm will present their claims for settlement under said assignment to the undersigned assignees.

WEST, TAYLOR & CARRUTHERS,
298 Front street.

Memphis, Tenn., May 29, 1867. my31 d1w2t

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

MEMPHIS:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : JUNE 12, 1867

BREVITIES.

—Gen. Grant has ordered fifteen hundred additional troops to the plains.

—Corporeal punishment in the public schools of New Jersey has been abolished by act of the legislature.

—Arizona advices of May 18th, represent mining interests as improving.

—The newly elected governor of New Hampshire was inaugurated Thursday.

—Portland refuses to allow boys to pitch coppers.

—Toronto is overrun with professional thieves from the states.

—The Cuban sugar crop will fall short ten per cent. this year.

—In France a remarkable desire to read the Bible has shown itself.

—A wicked cotemporary says Ben. Butler's likeness has been engraved on *steel*.

—A barber in Chicago has been made to pay $2800 for cutting off a customer's ear.

—An ebony cabinet intended for a boudoir is exhibited at Paris, for which the modest (?) price asked, is $10,000.

—This is the age of progress. The bootblacks and newsboys of Chicago had a banquet the other day.

—A vast avalanche has entirely destroyed the royal sporting pavilion of the king of Italy, called Orviehe, in the valley of Aosta.

—By a singular typographical error the title of an article in an exchange reads, "Cincinnati as seen by a stranger—how it stuck him."

—A volume of new poems by Owen Meredith will be published in Boston in the fall, and also Browning's long expected "novel in verse."

—An industrial school for girls is to be established in Connecticut. The legislature has appropriated $75,000 for the purpose.

—The work of repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement has been commenced and is to be completed by the 1st of October next.

—The people of the Piedmont section of Virginia are now extensively employed in wool growing and raising sheep. Their flocks have improved and multiplied.

—New ripe wheat, from Georgia, was on exhibition at the New York produce exchange on the 5th inst. It is of excellent quality.

—Hezekiah Bradley, the famous yankee drummer, married at Newburg, last Friday, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Poughkeepsie, with whom he eloped. Neither bride or groom are yet nineteen years old.

—An Indianapolis gentleman complains that he has officiated as groomsman for a single friend six times, and says he will not fall him in the seventh.

—Large numbers of colored people in the south have applied to the agent of the colonization society for passage to Liberia in the fall. No wonder even the negroes wish to get away.

—As high as ten per cent. per month has been demanded and obtained by the money lenders of Lynchburg, Va.

—A hogshead of tobacco raised in South Carolina was sold in Richmond Friday. It was the first shipment of the kind ever received there.

—The Richmond (Ind.) *Telegram* tells of a Wayne county man, who took his family to the circus, not long since, and while cooking stove to get money to buy tickets.

—A radical paper says: "Thad. Stevens' confiscation theory is a proposition to commit national suicide."

—The Philadelphia *Herald* says ripe peaches are selling for fifty cents a piece in Memphis, but no one here has seen any.

—The real estate in Buffalo has been assessed for taxation, the present year, at $26,409,588, and the personal property at $8,589,600.

—Thomas Kent Stone has been elected Peabody professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Kenyon college, in place of Professor Long, resigned.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad, now running to North Platte, are officially reported at $291,782 37 for May.

—Rev. Joel Howes, of the First Congregational church, Hartford, the oldest pastor in Connecticut, died on the 6th in his seventy-eighth year.

—The population of the United States is now 34,500,000. Great Britain has 30,000,000; France, 33,000,000; Prussia and its dependencies, 35,000,000; Austria, 31,000,000, and Russia, 50,000,000.

—At the grand military review in Paris, in honor of the czar, 18,000 cavalry, 2800 artillery, and 65,000 infantry were under arms.

—Among the relics at a Catholic fair in New York are a piece of the wood of the coffin in which Washington's body reposed for thirty years, and a ring over one hundred years old, made from the ferule of his cane.

—A cotemporary insinuates that radicalism has "blessed" the country by adding a Siberia at the north and creating a Poland at the south. It might have been added—and by establishing a pandemonium all round.

—An eleven inch boll in Maine, Saturday, on the proposed amendment to the liquor law, increasing the penalties for its violation. The reports so far show a decided majority in favor of the increase.

—There are fourteen royal parks in or about London, which cost annually about £125,326 to keep them in order for the use of the public. The income from them last year was only £1867.

—Last month the eight hour system was quietly inaugurated in San Francisco, California. The procession on the occasion was the largest ever seen in San Francisco.

—A temperance billiard room has been started at Middletown, on the plan of the Charter Oak rooms at Hartford. They have lots of them at Hoosic, Mass.

—The Georgia minstrels, a clever troupe of genuine darkies, are to give a performance every evening this week at Dodsworth's hall, New York.

—Massachusetts has a debt of $56,000,000, state and municipal. The taxation of Boston is twice that of New York city.

—Next to New York, Boston is the great molasses and sugar market of this country. The sugar imports this year, principally from Porto Rico and Cuba, will reach 150,000 hogsheads, and of molasses double that number.

—The Kentucky ladies' association of Louisville have just forwarded $1800 to Gen. Lee for the benefit of Washington college, Virginia.

—A small lot of tobacco was sold in Lynchburg last Friday, which was sixteen years old, being a part of the crop of 1851. It was entirely sound and sweet.

—The amount of grain now in Chicago, as reported by various warehouses to the board of trade, is 2,056,000 bushels, being a decrease of 1,745,000 bushels from the same time last year.

—A clergyman in New York created a sensation by taking from his pocket a morning newspaper, and reading the news, last Sunday, while in the pulpit waiting for service time.

—One-half of the pianos sold in Europe at the present day are constructed on the same plan as those sold fifty years ago, while those of American manufacture are constantly being improved.

—A little girl, only fourteen years of age, carries the mail between the famous Stone house and Manassas station, a distance of five and a half miles.

—A French exchange says: There are 5000 Americans residing in Paris this year. Ordinarily there are but 3000. They support eight special restaurants, four dentists, and five banking houses.

—The negro crew of the ship Patrick Henry, from San Francisco, recently mutinied on the voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and were only subdued after a desperate fight with the officers, who were fortunately armed with the Henry rifles. There was $200,000 in treasure on board.

—A colored woman, one hundred and eleven years of age, died in Norfolk county, Va., a day or two ago. She had been a slave all her life, up to the emancipation proclamation, and then her former master would not cast her off, but continued to provide for her to the day of her death. At her decease he caused an elegant coffin to be provided, and he and his family followed her remains to their last resting place. This gentleman was her seventh owner.

—A Washington letter writer mentions the existence of an "Andersonville league," the members all having been prisoners there, and who are sworn to take the life of Mr. Davis if the government does not; and the fellow has the impertinence to say "the close refinement of Mr. Davis since his release on bail is attributed to a knowledge of the existence of this organization"—an infamous slander on the Confederate chief, who, whatever he his short-comings, never feared danger in any form, and least of all from a cowardly band of base assassins, like the "league" thus described.

—Appleton Oaksmith, who was convicted some years ago in Boston, of being engaged in the slave trade, and who escaped to Europe, has lately made application to the president for a pardon. Thereupon his wife appeared at the White house and protested against the pardon, on the ground that he had wickedly and unjustly procured a divorce from her. On hearing this representation the president refused the application.

—In a letter lately addressed to the English minister at Florence, Garibaldi formally sets forth his title to the governorship of Rome, to which office he says he was elected by the Roman people in 1848-49, and from which he denies that he has ever been legally deposed. In his eyes the pope is a mere usurper,

CONDENSED DECISIONS

—OF THE—

SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE.

JACKSON: JUNE TERM, 1867.

REPORTED FOR THE APPEAL

BY H. CLAY KING, Esq.

No. 23.—Brinkley vs. Read. From Memphis Chancery.

A. Street drew his bill of exchange for $5500 on the bank of the Republic, New York, payable twelve months after date to the order of Dorougherty, and by him and Brinkley indorsed for the accommodation of Street. Read, a few days after its date, bought the bill from Street for $4565. The bill not being paid at maturity, Read sued on it in the Shelby circuit court, and recovered judgment for the amount of the bill; thereupon this bill was filed to enjoin the judgment at law, alleging that Brinkley and Dorougherty were only accommodation indorsers for Street; that the bill was indorsed to enable him to raise money, but at the legal rate of interest only; that the bill was, in violation of the understanding, sold to Read at the rate of two and a half per cent. per month discount; that said purchase by Read was illegal, usurious and void; that the indorsers had no knowledge of the illegality of the purchase when the judgment at law was rendered, and were thereby prevented from making the defenses. Read answered, admitting the discount, and the fact that he knew Brinkley and Dorougherty were accommodation indorsers, but denying any knowledge of any agreement or equities between the parties to the bill of exchange. 1. The defendant Read having waived the benefit of a demurrer and elected to answer under section 3521, code, a court of chancery is compelled to take jurisdiction, and to determine between the parties on the merits. 2. Was the transaction illegal and void for usury? The object of the bill and the indorsements was to enable the drawer to raise money. If the bill complained of had been included in the bill itself, the holder could recover the amount actually loaned with the legal interest, and only the excess could be avoided under section 1959, code. This case does not fall within the principle of Whitmore vs. Bradley, 3 Head, 723: There a note was made and discounted in one of the free banks of the state at a greater rate than six per cent., in violation of a positive statute declaring all such transactions to be usurious. But that statute is distinct from and independent of the general laws regulating interest and usury. 3. When the bill was made and indorsed to be discounted at the legal rates, was the discounting it to Read at a greater rate, a fraud upon the rights of the indorsers from which they can be heard in equity? Read being no party to the contract as to the rate of discount, and having no notice thereof, and being purchaser for value, he cannot be affected by the contract between the drawer and indorsers. The case in 6 Duer's N. Y. Reports, 276, has no application to this class of cases. It applies where the party who loans the money and the principal and surety are parties to the contract by which the money is advanced. Any deception in that case, from the contract without the assent of the surety, would be in violation of his rights, and would be regarded as a fraud upon him, which would operate as his discharge. This case is entirely different. Read was no party to the agreement; and this case falls within the principle laid down in Kimkro vs. Lytle, 10 Yerger, 417, where it is held that where an indorsement in blank is left with A. generally and without restriction, it is an assent by the indorser that A. may pledge it as a security for any existing liability, or he may sell it, or use it in any lawful way for his accommodation or credit. 4. Read having knowledge that the bill was made to raise money, and that the indorsers were such for accommodation, his purchase of the bill will be held and treated as a loan to the extent of the money he actually paid for the bill—Campbell vs. Cox, 7 Hum., 450. 5. The drawer, the bank of the Republic, being a non-resident, and the bill being payable out of this state, this case is different from Cox vs. Bank of Tennessee, 3 Sneed, and is a foreign bill, upon which three per cent. damages are allowed. 5. The contract of indorsement being made in this state, and the contract of indorsement being entirely distinct from the contract of the acceptor of the bill, the Tennessee rate of interest is allowed and not the New York rate. The decree against the indorsers will be for the amount Read paid for the bill, with three per cent. damage, and six per cent. interest thereon.

COMMUNICATED.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

OXFORD, MISS., May 13, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

To whisper words of [illegible] cheer is always a pleasant task, but in these dark and melancholy days they fall upon the soul like gentle dew drops from heaven upon a barren desert. Especially are our intelligent public rejoiced to hear a voice from the walls of our literary institutions, hopeful of the prospects of southern literature, for looking around us we see not one ray of hope in the dark political horizon, and a cloud of midnight darkness mantles our land, and the stars one by one have gone out till our universities and colleges are the only lights left to bedeck the firmament and to illumine the pathway of mankind and guide their erring steps in the course that leads to national prosperity. Among this constellation the University of Mississippi stands forth a beacon light to direct the rising generation to the haven of glory and prosperity.

Since the last booming of the fierce cannon has died away on the distant plains, and the rattle of musketry and the clash of resounding arms have subsided, the time-honored walls of this institution have been crowded with earnest, ambitious young men, zealously pursuing the rugged path to literary fame. The faculty is composed of choice literary men. Rev. Dr. John N. Waddel is president. He has long been connected with this institution, and is deservedly beloved. Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, so long and favorably known in the political history of our country, is professor of law. Gen. C. W. Sears, late of the Confederate States army, is professor of mathematics. He is quite an eccentric old soldier: lost a leg in the "lost cause." Dr. Garland, lately of the University of Alabama, is professor of governmental science. Gen. Francis A. Shoup, late of Confederate States army and one of the most polite and accomplished gentlemen of the age, is professor of physics and astronomy and civil engineering. A. J. Quinche is professor of Latin, and has long held that chair with credit. Rev. J. J. Wheat is professor of Greek; he graduated with the honors of his college. Dr. Hilgard, state geologist, is professor of chemistry. Rev. S. G. Burney is professor of English literature; a noble, generous christian, and kind old gentleman. Prof. Scales is professor of French. There are over one hundred students in the university. Most of these are old soldiers, and have seen hard service, and hardships have taught them that idleness is folly, and that we are not to be nursed in the lap of luxury and pass our lives on "flowery beds of ease," but that labor is the basis of true honor in its requirements. This is the second session since the war, and the body of students are more moral and studious than any previous set. There are twenty-seven candidates for the Presbyterian ministry, and many other candidates for the ministry of other denominations. *There has not been the* least disturbance in college during this session; no rebellion, no fighting, no drinking, but any department but that of dignified and genteel young men; and the most affectionate feeling exists between the students themselves, and between them and the faculty, and perfect harmony prevails.

There is also a warm friendship existing between the students and citizens of Oxford, which has been strengthened by uniting the two parties in fellowship in a recent organization instituted jointly by the two parties, styled "The Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Mississippi and Oxford," the design of which is to establish Sunday schools throughout the surrounding country, to afford charity to the destitute and to extend friendship to new students entering the university, and throw around them a religious influence, and to promote the moral and social welfare of the vicinity. Several eminently educated gentlemen have delivered lectures before this association, among whom is Dr. Hilgard, who delivered a profound address upon the study of "The Natural Sciences." Col. Wm. H. McCardle, of Vicksburg, also delivered a beautiful address upon the "Past, Present and Future" of the south; and that great and good man, the beloved president, Rev. Dr. N. Waddell, delivered the first lecture upon the organization of the association.

There is constantly something new and entertaining transpiring there, and it has become a place of high social and mental enjoyment, and between grand "literary feasts" and magnificent "levees," the time passes pleasantly and profitably.

On the 6th the anniversary address of the Phi Sigma Literary society was delivered by Mr. John Sullivan Moore, of the senior class, a young man of extraordinary mental ability and of distinguished stability of character and christian zeal. The speech was an able, profound and eloquent literary effort, and elicited many a handsome bouquet from the fair hands of those gentle ones who had inspired him by the presence of their beautiful faces.

On the evening of Friday previous, that kind and courteous gentleman, Rev. Mr. Bell, opened the doors of the Union female college, (by the way, one of the best female colleges in the south), and the young ladies gave a magnificent levee. The students attended, and of course were highly entertained in social conversation and promenades. There, indeed, was a happy spectacle. There, in one grand happy circle were assembled the flower of the land, the youth and beauty, the grace and ornament of the country, and the pride of many a homestead, the objects of the affections of many warm hearts and of many fervent prayers.

On the evening of the 6th inst., after Mr. Moore's address, Dr. and Mrs. Waddell gave a public reception, and again the happy youth assembled, and "soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell," and left another fond spot in the garden of memory. Having past these "oases" the students pursue their desert-like march, preparing for the annual examination and commencement exercises, which begin about mid June.

In conclusion, we are happy to assure those who look with fond hopes and bright anticipations to the inmates of these classic walls, that they do not look in vain, and well may the south be proud of her brave sons and fair daughters.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

We have had quite a tempest in a teapot over the municipal elections here. The republican party made great exertions, and secured nearly all the colored voters. It was really amusing to see the interest and pleasure the blacks took in the electral franchise. They commenced assembling for hours before the polls were opened, and they stuck to the polls until their time would come to vote, with the most extraordinary zeal. Even old women stood by and gave their encouragement. Everything went off very quietly, but I confess, it looked very much like it would have been very easy to breed trouble; and the spectacle of yesterday, while free from anything like violence, seemed like the display of very combustible elements. It will require great prudence and great forbearance to function elections in tranquility, where the contending parties show such marked tendencies to antagonism. The republican leaders are jubilant over the result, not that there was any importance attached to the officers voted for, but as an indication how the colored vote would go. They are very much encouraged by the result, and they anticipate the most favorable results in the south in the approaching election. One prominent republican said "it was demonstrated now that there was no danger to be apprehended from the restoration of the south; that the south would no longer be a unit against the north."

The pressure on the treasury, owing to the extravagant appropriations of the last congress, and the falling off of the internal revenue, has caused the most stringent orders to be issued by the secretary of the treasury, on the disbursements. Claimants against the government find it more difficult to get a favorable hearing, the policy being to husband the resources of the treasury, and postpone everything that can be deferred.

The president was strongly advised by some of his friends to speak but little and to be careful what he said on his tour to Raleigh. He is evidently restraining himself as much as possible. This is, no doubt, considering his very combative disposition, no very easy task. But situated as he is it is the dictate of the most ordinary prudence. It is said the president is a good deal discouraged and has not quite as great confidence in the intelligence of the people as he used to have.

Gen. Pope's order restricting the freedom of the press in Mobile is strongly condemned. It is curious to see how every party seems to venerate or pretend to venerate the freedom of the press. The leaders on both sides seem to concur in regarding the press as exempt from all exercise of military power. A military despotism and a free press, add associates.

The impression in official circles is, that Maximilian has been shot. The feeling against the liberals is strong on this account, not so much on Maximilian's account personally, but because the mediation of the United States in the matter has been treated with such slight regard. The government here feel that the downfall of Maximilian is owing to the attitude of the United States, and then to have its first request, and that one of humanity, rejected, is not agreeable.

The president of one of the great and new lines of telegraph in the country was here a few days since, and states that he is determined to make great reductions in the rates of transmitting messages, and predicts very great and general change in this respect. He is firmly convinced the telegraph lines can reduce their rates and make money by it.

Judge Kelly, on his return here from the south, gives his party friends a very favorable account of things at the south. He says large numbers of the most respectable persons manifested a disposition to accept the situation fully, and act with the republican party.

The judiciary committee are in quite a stew, as usual, with themselves. Bout-well cannot get a majority for impeachment. He is disgusted at his weak-kneed colleagues on the committee. This humbug, however serious and dangerous it looked at one time, may now be considered as substantially played out.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1867.

The result of the municipal elections here, and advices from the south, encourage the republican leaders very much, and they are perfecting their organization for canvassing the southern states, and carrying the elections. It is amusing to witness how much more they become reconciled to the rehabilitation of the southern states, as they see a prospect of getting a foothold there as a party. They indulge in very sanguine hopes of making a decided impression on the south.

Sheridan's removal of Gov. Wells is much canvassed here. Some people wonder if the president will not interfere. But in the veto message the power of the generals is stated in such pointed terms as "that of an absolute monarch, whose "mere will is to take the place of all law," that the president is, in a considerable degree estopped from taking a different view of the case now. Besides, the president has been advised by some of his friends to speak but little and to be careful what he said on his tour to Raleigh. He is evidently restraining himself as much as possible. This is, no doubt, considering his very combative disposition, no very easy task. But situated as he is it is the dictate of the most ordinary prudence. It is said the president is a good deal discouraged and has not quite as great confidence in the intelligence of the people as he used to have.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support it receives both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavour, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will hereafter appear every Saturday, and on every Sunday reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still entitle it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
HON. JOHN W. SMITH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HON. DAN ABLE,
HON. W. W. COLEMAN.

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all laws, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENT of Military Despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commissions, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

ORGANIZED RAPINE AND MURDER.

It is no longer possible to doubt that the State Guards under RICKMAN have not only been guilty of repeated thefts and robberies, of entering houses unlawfully, in violation of private right, in the search for arms with which they had no business to intermeddle, and for wanton, delibrate, unprovoked and cruel murder. All this is certified to by so many good citizens, as to make the proof complete. After a mild expostulation, to the effect not that their acts were atrocities, but that they were likely to be of benefit to the opponents of the present mismanagement of the State, the Governor has been constrained by public opinion to order the arrest of RICKMAN and one of his subordinates, and will, it is averred, cause them to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Perhaps,—but we are incredulous as to the trial, and ready to wager somewhat that there will never be a conviction. A 'loyal' man will not be hung, in Tennessee, for murdering a 'rebel.' Nevertheless, let the Governor have credit for the order of arrest, and for apparent good intentions. A sufficient burthen will still remain on his conscience.

There was not the least necessity for any such organization of cut-throats. The public peace and the public interest did not require it. They were not organized for any good or worthy purpose. They have nowhere been of any benefit, even where a GRESHAM, Editor of a *Union Flag*, has invited Magistrates to *act* in his camp, under the protecting regis of military authority, after informing themselves as to the law on the questions to be adjudicated. They have no discipline, are under no restraint, and seem to live by foraging upon the country, and to make rapine and pillage and murder a recreation.

For all the acts of these train-bands of miscreants, for all their robberies and their assassinations effected and attempted, not only the Governor is directly responsible as Author and Employer, but also the Radical Press of the State, which, while it prates of incitements to assassination, and after having not long since attempted to cast upon the Conservative press the blame of injuries done to Union men, now does not whisper disapproval of murder committed by the State ruffians, who seem to be fit for nothing else, and who probably understand that they have been organized for that special and express purpose. It is to be hoped that the Radical Press, when it notices these outrages, will not justify them. It is the curse of the whole country, and it has been its curse for twenty-five years, that the partizan press always justifies or at least apologizes for all atrocities committed by men of its own side, and never hesitates to falsify the facts, if it can not otherwise plead in justification.

Whatever plausible pretext may be put forward to justify the organization of these companies of marauders and murderers, no one can wink hard enough not to see that it had and has, but one single purpose and object,—to perpetuate power in the hands that now hold and abuse it; as to the means of effecting which, neither the Condottieri or their employers and applauders are at all fastidious.

Let the reader but pause for a moment, and endeavour to appreciate the full enormity of these outrages, and the hideous condition of the country in which they constitute part of a system. Here is a whole county, in which the people are in terror of a band of bravos commissioned by the Governor of the State. Good and peaceable citizens are afraid to remain at home and labour on their farms, and are compelled to hide, to skulk, to lie out, to escape the vengeance of these licensed assassins. An old man, the father of a family, is taken from his house in day-light, without process or warrant, on no charge of any offence, his poor frightened wife begging the merciless murderers to spare his life,—is taken into the woods and in cold blood shot to death, and a message, dictated by a devilish ferocity, is sent to his wife, *that he has there dead, and she can go and get him.* Is the innocent blood so upon the hands and souls of these instruments alone? No: they are the hired assassins of Radicalism.

No atrocities now startle any one. When the prisons of Paris daily sent their car-loads of the condemned to the guillotine, when the reign of terror was at its height, when no one's life was safe, and it was but a step from the dance or the supper to the fatal knife, the theatres were never more crowded, and the gayety of Paris was at its height. So in the murderous atmosphere of Tennessee, the painted butterfly of fashion, gaudy and gilded, flaunts by the negro proletaire, while close at hand, upon the open street, a starving child dies in a starving woman's arms; and there are balls and tournaments and fairs, while Loyal Leagues prepare savages for armed violence; and all manner of follies and frivolties thrive, as if the city were not the orater of a volcano, on whose thin crust, over the heaving and insurgent fires the dancers dance, and the gay birds of Paradise flit with painted wings, and still the hand upon the dial moves with a terrible passiveness, and fools and knaves tamper with the elements of destruction and ruin.

Do the authorities of the State, does the Radical Press, does the *judiciary* disapprove of or discountenance the murder of those whom they denounce as 'rebels'? No. Only a few days ago, some one was tried in the Circuit Court of Shelby county, on an indictment for *willful* murder. The killing was undeniable. We are informed by one of the counsel in the case, that the counsel for the defence proposed to offer evidence of the fact that the murdered party had been a guerrilla, and was therefore outlawed, so that the prisoner had the right to slay him even without provocation: *and the Judge permitted the testimony to be introduced.* We do not comment upon the fact that the jury nevertheless convicted the prisoner, and that Mr. Justice REEVES granted a new trial; because we do not know whether the proof was sufficient to warrant the verdict. But if he permitted the introduction of such testimony as we have mentioned, he has, as far as his judicial powers enabled him to do, encouraged and incited the banditti organized by the Governor and armed by the United States, to do murder. And this fearful guarantee of immunity for crime, this license for atrocity, this absolution in advance for murder was judicially given in the city of Memphis,—a city that by turns dozes somnolently in stupid security, and breaks into frantic revellings, while that is preparing silently in its bosom that will drench its streets in blood, if measures are not speedily taken to overawe those who are educating ignorant brutality for murder and a carnival of license.

Why call on the President of the United States for help? Cannot the whole people of a county protect themselves against one company of undisciplined and riotous marauders and murderers? Can we not stand upon our house-tops, and see, only across the river that separates the State of Tennessee from a military district, and but a little way to the south of us, the bayonets of the United States sustaining Military Despotisms, the Constitutions and laws of States trodden in the mire, a people without the common rights of men, and already forgetting what Civil Liberty means? Shall we give the United States a pretext for interference here, also,—to maintain order in a *State?*

Undoubtedly it will be deemed advisable to quarter a body of the State banditti here in Memphis, before the August election. Some two thousand illegal negro votes are registered, and these are, at all hazards, to vote for BROWNLOW and the Radical nominees for. the Legislature. The negro organizations may need encouragement and assistance, to enable them to control the polls and frustrate any objections that may be made to negro votes from Arkansas and Mississippi; and force may be needed to prevent free discussion. *It has been threatened.* Do the peaceable and worthy citizens, who have families and property to protect, mean to make no preparation to unite their strength by organization, and to maintain order and enforce the supremacy of the laws? If they do not, they may see the scenes of revolutionary Paris re-enacted here, and atrocities rivalling the murder of the Princess LAMBALLE.

All over the State, and especially in the cities, the men who have something at stake in the commonwealth, ought to unite and organize at once. The work of enrollment should begin,—at once,—here,—every where. As soon as sixty or eighty men are enrolled, let them at once be organized as a company, with all the necessary officers. Let battalions, regiments and brigades be formed. Let us have organization, officers, a military chief. Let every man arm, to protect his property, his life, and the lives of those that are dear to him. Let arms and powder and ball be procured, if finery has to be dispensed with. Let this force be a CIVIC GUARD, at the disposition of the officers of the law, *where these are fit to be trusted*,—to keep the peace in spite of them, where they are not. Let them overawe the turbulent elements that threaten civil convulsions. Such an organization may prevent excesses. Nothing else will. Let them see that every man, white or black, who is *entitled* to vote by law, has opportunity to vote, AND NO OTHERS, registered or unregistered. If pillagers and assassins undertake to do here what they have done elsewhere, let them be disarmed, and expelled from the city, or die the death. If the authorities of the State, Executive or Judicial, connive at the murder of citizens, let the citizens protect themselves. They can do so, and maintain the public peace, and prevent riots or punish rioters; and they *must* do this, for neither Laws, Courts nor Police protect them. Are a few ragamuffins and a mob of miscreants to overawe and ride over a whole State?

Let there be no mystery, no secresy. It is not needed. Let the ranks of the CIVIC GUARD be open to all respectable white citizens. Let the officers elected be known. Require prompt obedience to the signals agreed on. Let the city assist the country, and the country the city. Obey the laws, as they are, until they are repealed; but resist all unlawful oppression. Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for the common defence, and all have the right to organize to maintain order. This will hardly be denied, while 'Loyal Leagues' and 'Grand Armies of the Republic' exist. *Without* organization, thorough and efficient, every good citizen is at the mercy of those who are banded together, for the worst purposes, and prompted by the worst men. Arm and organize, or hold out your throats to the assassin's knife. The streets may not be safe for butterflies, between this and the August Elections, unless the citizens prepare to maintain the rights which they do not hold at the sufferance of men but by the gift of GOD.

GEORGIA ITEMS.

—The *American Citizen* has been presented with roasting ears grown this year.

—Mr. W. B. Walker has become editor of the Brunswick *Courier*.

—The Cartersville *Express* is agitating the subject of an agricultural society for Bartow county.

—The dredging machine is doing good work widening and deepening the channel of the river at Savannah.

—The British ship Consul arrived below Savannah early on Tuesday evening last, with a cargo of 4500 sacks of salt.

—The Savannah *Republican* of the 6th inst., announces the following appointments by Chief Justice Chase: Registers in bankruptcy, Hon. Joshua Hill for Northern district, and Col. Wm L. Hasseltine for Southern; both union men during the late war.

—The bark Effort, of 721 tons, cleared from Savannah for Liverpool, on Tuesday, with a cargo comprising 1781 bales upland and and 150 bales Sea Island cotton valued at $219 478 23.

—The Augusta *Press* notices the appointment of R. C. Robson as auditor of the State railroad. It is a responsible position, and the new appointee is cordially indorsed by the press of the state.

—The distinguished Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of the supreme bench, having died last week at Athens, Judge W. T. Gould, of Augusta, will probably be his successor, although Judges Warner and Nesbit, associate justices, are all favorably spoken of for the position. It is thought Gen. Pope will not interfere with the appointment of either of these gentlemen if made by Gov. Jenkins.

CONFISCATION.

That mischievous and malicious press, the New York *Herald*, says:

"If the niggers clamor terribly for confiscation they will have to have it. This is a conceded point in the republican party, south and south, in congress and out. With the leaders and with the mass of the voters it has become recognized that if the nigger votes cannot be kept together in any other way they can by the party holding out the hope of a distribution of land; and it is equally recognized that if this policy seems necessary—if a demand for confiscation becomes a part of the niggers' thought so far that disappointment and demoralization would follow its denial—then the party must and will accept it. Acting upon these conceded points, certain republican leaders are now busy making the market they propose to apply. They are exciting among the niggers that very clamor for confiscation which by and by they will ask the country to meet by the adoption of a confiscation policy. This certain leaders are doing at the very time that others mildly urge the niggers to expect only the right to labor. When fanaticism goes the deeper into the negro thought? The means adopted to force the confiscation policy just now is the circulation among the negroes of Tom, Dick and Harry speech on the question, and the money was obtained by an assistant of the chairman of congress. This is the present activity of the party which put forth the military bill and its supplement as the reconstructive features.

When WILSON and KELLEY, and others as dishonest as they, tell their audiences in the South that Confiscation is not contemplated, why do they always *hedge*, at the conclusion, by hinting that if the South should not do this or that, confiscation *may* be resorted to? *It is because they know it will be.* Who ever knew a knave at a loss for a pretext to justify his rascality? The very men who disclaim intention of confiscation are busily engaged in promising it to the negroes. The New York *Times*, RAYMOND'S Radical journal, says:

"A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Alabama that "the speech of Mr. Wade on the subject of confiscation is circulating a wide circulation" among the negroes and poor whites of the south. Of course it is. Copies of that speech have been sent to this class in great numbers by the congressional republican committee, of which Mr. Schenck is chairman, and a large part of the forty thousand each was made upon the republican members of the last congress, and contributions were invited from other quarters, for the purpose of distributing republican documents; *and a large part of the funds thus raised was doubtless spent in the circulation among the blacks of the south, of the confiscation speeches of Mr. Stevens and other republican leaders.* Indeed, this has been a main object to attend to their distribution, and to organize the political movement thus inaugurated.

THE ALPACA.

An English Review has the following:

Peru has also recently contributed to our Australian cousins an animal of great value and importance. The introduction of the alpaca into New South Wales will probably form a new starting point in the marvellous progress of Australia, and in its results may even surpass the introduction of the merino. By marvellous perseverance of Mr. Charles Ledger, a gentleman who had long devoted himself to the study and breeding of these useful creatures in Peru, and further to whom nor its allied species, the alpaca and vicuna, were known in Europe before the conquest of Peru. The two former were found in a remote United state by the Spaniards, while the vicuna ashed the Andes as the llamois does the Alps. From the ancient period to which the Peruvian traditions extend, the llama has been used as an animal of burthen, beasts of inferior being unknown. In the equator, and they were considered capable of carrying from 100 to 200 lbs. The Spanish writers relate that 11,000 of these animals, laden with gold from the different provinces of Peru, were simultaneously put in motion by order of an Inca, to carry to Cuzamaca the treasure which was to redeem him from captivity. The llama is still used as a beast of burthen, but its chief value consists in its wool. In 1841 the importation of llama and alpaca wool into Great Britain amounted to only 760 lbs.; in 1850 it had risen to 2,501,830 lbs. The future value of the alpaca to Australia will arise from its fleece, which is brought into many admirable textures. Blended with silk the glossy wool of the alpaca forms a fabric equal to the most luscious satin, wrought in patterns, it has an effect equal to the richest silk brocade. It makes an admirable substitute for figured silks; when it is mixed with cotton, an attractive article is produced at a very moderate price; while for "mourie" it is said may be made which has the appearance of fine cloth at a fourth of its cost, and is of less than a fourth its weight. Such being the value of the wool of the alpaca, it became of importance to ascertain whether it could be introduced and naturalized in one of our colonies.

It was the earnest desire of Mr. Ledger to convey a flock of these animals to New South Wales, the climate and soil of which he considered were suited to their constitution and habits. A peculiar grass (*ichu*), the favorite food, grows abundantly on the Australian uplands. The difficulties, however, to be overcome in getting the animals out of Peru, were great. It was necessary for Mr. Ledger, in order to get his flock on board ship, first to elude the Peruvian authorities, and then to drive his alpacas through the territory of the Argentine Confederation. After a series of extraordinary adventures, extending over a period of four years, in collecting his flock, he left the eastern slopes of the Andes in March, 1858, with 84 alpacas, and commenced a journey of 2,000 miles through an inhospitable country, varying in altitude from 9,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea, and safely shipped 245, being all that remained, in the following September at the Chilian port of Caldera. Of these he succeeded in landing 232 at Sydney in the following December, having, from sickness and accidents, lost nearly two-thirds of his original flock.

Experts alone justly entertained that the acquisition of these animals will produce immense wealth to the Australian colonies. They will already shows a considerable improvement, and Mr. Ledger, by a cross between the llama and alpaca, has succeeded in producing an animal far superior to either. "Strought," Mr. Ledger writes, "from a dreary and barren situation, an inclement, boisterous, and variable climate, to a mildness and country equally well adapted to its habits, and at the same time infinitely healthier and more agreeable for feeding, the alpaca attains to maturity earlier than in South America, has a larger form, an improved general appearance, and, without the least doubt, a heavier and finer fleece. The alpaca is quite contentedly with sheep, and even acts as their protector. In Peru it is customary to associate eight or ten wether alpacas with a flock of 100 ewe sheep; the alpacas conduct the flock to pasture, and defend it from foxes, condors and dogs. They are extremely vigilant, the 'pastor as' or leaders being ever on the alert, and on the appearance of a supposed danger, show it stead; front and rush forward in combat to meet it. These animals possess the power of endurance and resistance of the camel, and combine in a remarkable edegree courage and gentleness commencing in boil with gentleness and so males. Mr. Ledger estimates that in twenty ars his alpacas will amount to 20,000; and that at the ordinary rate of increase the number in New South Wales in fifty years will be 9,720,000, the annual clip of which, at 2s. per ound 4.5 for the wool, will be worth £1,000,000. The alpacas might probably be successfully introduced into some of our other colonies. New Zealand, Tasmania, the Cape, Natal, Southern and British Columbia possess a suitable climate, and it might perhaps be worth a trial whether it would not succeed in some parts of Scotland. The alpaca appears to be hardier than sheep, from constitutional disease to which sheep, and their flocks require very little watching. They seldom stray; and their power of enduring cold, rain, hunger, fatigue and thirst, has been as fully tested in Australia as on their native mountains in Peru.

There are mountainous regions in the United States, where the alpaca would no doubt thrive, and in which it would be found a source of very great profit, not for the value of its raw wool alone, but as the material for new manufactures. The cultivation of cotton will never again be a source of great wealth to the South. Our people must turn their attention to other and new productions, which fortunately are being discovered, and which may enable them to dispense with negro labour. Such are the ramie, and the long fine silky cotton of which we have lately seen specimens. We have the alluvial lands, the prairies, the mountains, the water-power; and we needonly peace and a just Government to enable us to restore our shattered fortunes. Shall we ever have these?

The exportation of the llama and alpaca was prohibited under severe penalties; but the prohibition has since been removed.
New South Wales Catalogue, international Exhibition,' p. 41.

IN LOVE WITH DESPOTISM.

The New York *Herald* is delighted with the practical workings of military Despotism,—*at a distance*. It says:

Taking as a whole, the military administration under the reconstruction act has been a greater success than we had any reason to anticipate. The generals to whom it has been intrusted are governing with a great deal of intelligence, and, although it is a new field for them, they have made but few mistakes in it. The outcry raised by the opposition journals against their being intrusted with so much power has proved to be a soundless clamor. The Roman pro-consuls to whom they were compared, were a very different class of men, and had very different responsibilities. Their blunders of administration on that field were circled and checked at long brute vals. They were, in fact, responsible to every body but the influence of public opinion. With our military governors the case is very different. They are subject to be instantly and immediately telegraphed all over the country, and without its bringing back promptly the criticisms of the press, as the Roman pro-consuls were not subjected to such checks, and therefore there is no justice in the comparison. At the same wisdom and prudence continue to be manifested by our military administrators, it is not improbable that another and more judicial comparison will be drawn. People will be in to ask themselves whether the men of the north, it would not be better for us to live under the rule of such men than to submit to the insanity and corruption which disgrace every department of our state and municipal governments.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 9—The president to day received a letter from Gov. Wells, on his removal from office by Gen. Sheridan. He denies that he was hindering the enforcement of the reconstruction act as charged, and says that his removal was caused by personal malice. As to the charge that he appointed rebels to office, he regards Gen. Sheridan as culpable as himself, and adds that, of the five levee commissioners, appointed by Gen. Sheridan, three were rebels, one having been a member of the convention which passed the Louisiana ordinance of secession, while another claims allegiance to the British government. He concludes by asking if military commanders have the right under the laws of congress to make such removals.

It is not believed here that Gen Sheridan will be removed, no matter what course may be taken by the executive relative to the recent removals of Louisiana officials by that officer.

The ex-officials from Mobile are informed that the president will do nothing with their application to be restored to position until the attorney-general decides on the power of military commanders to remove civil officers.

The trial of Surratt begins to-morrow. The government expects to prove the complicity of Surratt in the assassination plot; that he and Booth abandoned the abduction plot, and agreed to assassinate the president and cabinet in April, 1865; and that Surratt left Montreal on April 13th, to participate, when he learned, on his way hither, that Booth had precipitated the whole thing, whereupon he returned to Montreal. Surratt will be tried on an indictment for murder.

Gen. N. B. Buford, one of the members of the commission, appointed to investigate the Fort Pill. Kearney massacre, in his report to the government just made, looks upon that atrocity as the result of a violation of treaty stipulations, on the part of certain white men by an attempt to locate a new route to Montana, not demanded by the public interest.

DOINGS OF THE PROCONSULS.

It seems that even a Military Despotism cannot be maintained in a condition of respectability, by the United States, but must forthwith do something despicable. We find, for example, this in the Louisville *Courier:*

The most contemptible meanness yet perpetrated by any of the military commanders in the southern pentarchy has been reserved for Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. M. Scofield supreme dictator and satrap of district No. 1. A decree was issued a few weeks ago by the circuit court of Culpepper county, Va., for the sale of certain property belonging to one W. D. Wallack. Now it happened that this individual is the editor of the Washington *Star*, an ultra radical, negro-loving sheet; therefore Gen. Scofield issues an edict annulling the decree of the court, and ordering that no other proceedings be taken without orders from "these headquarters." The next step will probably be for southern railroads and hotels to dead-head radical correspondents sent out to villify the white people of the south.

This is exquisite. "To what base uses may we not come, HORATIO!" The power of one of the CESSARS exerted to prevent the execution of a decree of sale of the property of the Editor of the Washington *Star!* What other name than that of 'Snob-Despotism' suits *such* a Government?

Gen. Sickles is extremely fond of issuing orders. Such men delight to see their names in print, and are satisfied with rush light fame. His last order, unlike any of the rest, embraces at least two distinct ideas. He is improving. Daily and hourly are abolished, and he has passed a Maine liquor law.

The mayor and common council of Fayetteville, North Carolina, have been removed by Gen. Sickles and their places filled. Thus, every office in the southern pentarchy which is worth holding seems destined to be filled by radical appointees.

Gen. Sheridan cannot issue orders as fast as Sickles, but he has a richer field, and has made more sweeping removals than any of the other district commanders. He has not only removed municipal officials, but a board of commissioners who had the disbursement of four millions in their hands, but at an impulsive stroke of the pen has deposed the governor of the state of Louisiana, Thos. J. Durant, it will be seen, is appointed to fill the place thus made vacant.

Gen. Pope, the petty tyrant and radical partisan who lords it over district No. 3, has caused the removal of the board of aldermen and common council, the treasurer of the board, and the tax collector of the city of Mobile. Of course, no office to which there attaches any money or profit is fit to be held in the penitentiary by a southern white man. The places made vacant were immediately filled by appointment. It is a noticeable fact that, with all the love professed for the negro by such men as Pope and Sheridan, they do not get into any fat offices.

Gen. Ord has issued an order to the Arkansas state treasurer forbidding him to pay any more money for printing the journal of the legislature, because he regards it as a "rebel" body.

It will be very unfortunate for General ORD, who is a soldier and a gentleman, if he permits his powers to be made use of to effect private purposes, by certain persons in Arkansas. We understand that the removal of CUNNINGHAM, the Treasurer of Arkansas, was procured by the influence of those who were discommoded by his refusal to deposite the moneys of the State in a particular National Bank, in which the quartermaster Treasurer who replaced him has deposited some $200,000.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Brownsville *Gazette*, Maury county *Herald*, Nashville *Times*, Fayetteville *Observer*, Franklin *Review* and Shelbyville *Union*, all look upon the wheat crop as excellent; and the *Herald* says: "Scarcely within the memory of the oldest settler has there been a winter more favorable for the growth of wheat than that just passed." As a consequence the prospects were never better on the land sown, but the quantity of land planted is very inadequate to supply the demands of the country, much less furnish any for exportation.

—The Clarksville *Chronicle* learns that George McBride, son of the keeper of the toll gate on the Russellville pike, was accidentally drowned while bathing in Red River, near the Old Fork, on the 5th inst.

—The daily *American Union* of the 8th mentions the murder of a soldier of the forty-fifth infantry on Sunday night by a negro, who was abusive to some white women, and on being ordered by the soldier to go away, drew a pistol and shot him in the abdomen, producing death in a few moments. George Tate, the negro who fired the shot, is in jail awaiting an examination.

—The Cleveland *Banner* of the 5th says: The wheat crop thus far in this section has not been injured by the rust, and the prospect for a heavy crop has never been equaled in this country. Many fields are now ripening, and in the course of ten days will be ready for harvesting. The season continues fine for the corn crop, not being too wet or too dry, the grass crop is good, the oat crop will be short, owing to the late cold spell of the season when sown. All other crops promise well.

—On Monday evening a market gardener was robbed of fifty dollars and his watch, on the turnpike, two miles from Nashville, by a couple of armed desperadoes.

—A Pulaski *Citizen* says there will be a barbecue and political speaking at Buford's station, on the 15th inst.

—Addison Jackson, a former union officer, is the conservative candidate for the legislature from Giles county.

LOUISIANA.

—The citizens of Shreveport are going to hold a public meeting in order to take measures to cause the rents to be lowered to a standard more suitable to the present hard times.

—The Weekly *Dispatch*, published at Rastrop, mentions the formation of an agricultural club for Morehouse parish. The same paper says: "We hear complaints from almost every section of our parish of the disastrous effects of the heavy beating rains and hail storms of the last few days, and many planters will plow up the cotton and yet plant corn."

—At Natchitoches the editor of the *Times* has seen radishes weighing ten ounces each.

—The Concordia *Intelligencer* records continuous and unusually severe rains, accompanied by gusts of wind, which carried trees and fences before its fury, and at Mr. Chamberlain's eight cabins were blown into the river, but fortunately without loss of life.

—The Aberdeen *Democrat* says of the weather and crops: Since our last we have been visited with continuous and heavy showers. The rain of Sunday night was the heaviest of the season, and perfectly deluged the whole country. Much and serious damage is done to the crops in consequence. Cotton is very late and backward and badly in the grass, and none the better off for the late rains. The corn crop is very good, and not much in the grass; the planters having bestowed more work on it than the cotton.

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TEXAS ITEMS.

—The Dallas *Herald* says that owing to the excessive rains in that county the wheat crops have been seriously injured in some localities. The rust has commenced with such violence that a complete failure is anticipated, and generally not more than a half crop will be made. This is truly distressing. A failure in a crop this year will bring the wolf of starvation to our households.

—The Houston *Transcript* of the 6th inst., says that gas works for that city are immediately to be erected on the site of a negro church lately burned by accident. The same sheet calls for the prompt appointment of a sanitary commission, and vigorous measures to insure the cleanliness of the city before the arrival of the period for epidemics.

—A traveling [illegible]named Beman, popularly called "Old Patch No. 2, succeeded in gulling the fear of jumping off an elevation, eighty-three feet in the clear above the surface, into the bayou on one day last week in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, who loudly cheered the daring lespist.

—Gen Harney, the former well known colonel of the old second dragoons, passed through Galveston last Sunday a week on route to New Orleans. He has large pecuniary interests in Texas.

—Registration has commenced in Galveston, but with very few exceptions is confined to negroes.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

—Tableaux and a concert combined, on a grand scale, is to come off at Tuscaloosa on the 25th instant, in aid of the charitable fund. Great preparations are in progress by the young ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity.

—The Selma *Messenger* asserts that a petition, very numerously signed, asks the removal of D. J. Files, now confined in Fort Gaines, for his share in the Kelly riot.

—The Talladega *Watchtower* says the farmers in Talladega are busily engaged in harvesting, and but one voice is heard in reference to the yield of the wheat crops. It is said by all that such an abundant wheat crop has not been made since 1857.

—The Livingston *Journal* says: The scarcity of money is being seriously felt by every class of people, but by none more grievously than by the planters. We know nothing relief can be obtained, but if some assistance is not received, we greatly fear that some will have to abandon promising crops for want of means to complete their cultivation.

—The Huntsville *Independent* says Mr. Lindsey was acquitted for the shooting of the negro near Larkinsville, on Sunday, and the negro bound over to appear at the next term of the circuit court.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—In the constitutional convention to-day a resolution, appointing a committee to inquire whether in their opinion a provision should be incorporated in the constitution authorizing the women in the state to exercise the elective franchise, when they shall ask for that right, by a majority of all the votes given by the citizen females over the age of twenty-one years at an election called for that purpose, at which women alone shall have the right to vote, was laid on the table.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The supreme court has decided in the case of the mayor and common council against the police commissioners, that the act of the legislature giving the power of granting licenses to the latter, is unconstitutional and void. This decision does not affect the liquor licenses, but the authority to license cabs, etc.

The Japanese commissioners left for home to-day, on the Rising Star.

A special to the *Post* gives the points in Stanbery's opinion, read before the cabinet this morning, as follows: There seems to be no doubt that he decides that the military commissions cannot remove civil officers and put other civilians in their places.

A Montgomery, Ala., special to the *Tribune* says several old member of the city government of Mobile having refused to accept their appointments from Gen. Pope, Gen. Swayne has issued an order directing the vacancies to be filled by negroes.

The Dunderberg leaves to-morrow for her ocean trial trip. She has on board six 15-inch guns. The price paid by France for her is $200,000 in gold, to be delivered in France fully armed. She sails for that country about the first of July under Capt. Cuculock.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Surratt's trial was resumed to-day. The entire session was consumed in arrangements on the motion of the prosecution made yesterday and a demurrer filed to-day by the defense. The court promised to give an opinion to-morrow.

The state department learns that Mr. Adams has interposed in the case of the Fenians convicted at Dublin, viz: Col. Burke, McCafferty and McClure, all of whose sentences to death have been commuted. In the case of McCafferty a writ of error in the court of correction was, at the instance of his counsel, sued out in behalf of the prisoner, at the expense of the United States.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—The river is falling slowly with seven feet in the canal. The Richmond arrived from New Orleans.

FOREIGN.

LONDON June 11.—All the Fenian prisoners, convicted of high treason, have been transferred to England and placed in prison.

The chancery case of the United States vs. McRae, has been decided in favor of the latter.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the porte has issued an order making Egypt a separate sovereignty.

PARIS, June 11—p.m.—The czar of Russia left to-day for Germany.

PESTH, June 11.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has added to the *calat* of his coronation as king of Hungary by distributing large sums of money among the poor, and richly endowing the various benevolent institutions of this city.

LONDON, June 11, p.m.—Consols, 94⅞ 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 40½.

LIVERPOOL, June 11, p.m.—Cotton, dull; sales, 8000 bales; uplands, 11½; Orleans, 11¾. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Corn, 50s9d. California wheat, 13s3d. Barley, 4s7d. Oats, 3s6d.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 950 bales low middling at 24c; receipts for three days 1350 bales, against 2412 bales for the same time last week; exports for the same time 9137 bales. Sugar, 12½c. Muscovado molasses, 47½@50c. Flour dull and irregular; superfine, $10 50@10 75; choice family, $11@11 50. Corn is dull and depressing; yellow and mixed $1 10@1 17½; white, $1 20. Oats are quiet at 85c for choice. Hay, $28@29. Pork is dull and held at $24. Bacon is in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 9½@10c; ribsides, 12c; clear sides, 12½c. Gold, 136½; sterling, 47@51. New York sight, ½@¾ premium.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton dull and lower; sales, 1000 bales; uplands, 26½c. Flour less active—prices firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet. Wheat dull and dropping. Rye nominal, $1 40@1 45. Corn heavy. Barley heavy. Pork common to prime new, $18@1 00. Lard dull and 1@2c lower; western, 75@80c. Rice quiet at 12½c. Molasses steady, 52@56c. Pork firmer; mess $20 19.

Money easier at 6@7c for call loans. Sterling firm and unchanged. Gold 37½. The steamer for Europe will take out $3,000,000 in specie. Government stocks are a shade higher, closing steady. State bonds are quiet and firm; old Tennessee 59½; ex coupons, new Tennessee, 67@68.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn very dull and unsettled. Oats, 65c. Rye dull, $1 40. Cotton dull and nominal; middling held at 24@24½c. Whisky firm at $2 08. Pork dull, $22. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Lard, 12c.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Tobacco, heavy; planters' common leaf, 6@6½c; factory, fine, 12; block wrappers, $18@30 for good to bright leaf. Hemp, held at $1 60 for choice undressed, and $2 75 for choice dressed. Flour, dull and irregular; choice extra and medium double extra, spring, $8@9 40. Wheat firmer. Corn, heavy 82@86c. Oats, lower 78c@82c. Rye, lower $1 03@1

BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

DESOTO BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 262 Main street.

GAYOSO Savings Institution, 19 Madison street.

JEFFERSON Insurance and Trust Company, 6 Madison street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 22½ Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

PEOPLE'S Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

SAVINGS Bank of Memphis, 294 Main street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

APP & CO., Boots and Shoes, 360 Front street.

AMES, BEATTIE & JONES, Furniture, 392 Main street.

BLOCK & ANDERSON, Attorneys, 340 Second street.

BACHLY, F., Boots and Shoes, 341 Main street.

BLACK, CAMRON & CO., Produce, Charleston avenue, near M. and C railroad.

BERNARD & McCLURE, Music and Musical Instruments, 290 and 300 Second street.

BROWN, DILLIARD & CO., Cotton Factors, 214 Front street.

BOLLING & LINSTEDT, Grocers, 332 Second street.

BUTT, R. L., 33 Madison street.

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER, Planing Mill, 161 Washington street.

CLAYTON, Dr., Medicated Baths, 130 Jefferson street.

CAMPBELL, G. J. & CO., Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN C. F. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 197 Main street.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO., Commission Merchants, 281 Front street.

CORONNA, N., Cotton Factors, 156 and 156½ Exchange Building.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Corner Jefferson and Front streets.

COBB, E. D., Cotton Broker, 204 Front street.

DENIE & CO., Produce, 41 South Court street.

DOUGHERTY, WM., Marble Works, 99 Front street.

DAILEY, REUBEN, U. S. Commissioner, 350 Second street.

EMMONS & SON, Booksellers and Stationers, 10 Jefferson street.

EVANS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

E. SOS BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 276 Main street.

EBBERT & CO., C. H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 191 Main street.

FLAHERTY, JAMES, Agent, Furniture, 328 Second street.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocers, 350 Main street.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO., Grocers, 328 Front street.

FLAHERTY, JAMES, Agent, Undertaker, 328 and 328 Second street.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO., Grocers, 328 Front street.

FORD, DIXON & CO., Saddlery, 118 Main street.

GALLAGHER & RYAN, Attorneys, 357 Second street.

JOSEPH GOODMAN, Jeweler, No. 190 Main street.

GLOVER, L. C., Physician, office at Virginia Hotel

GUMBINGER, J., Spectacles, 217½ Main street.

GLASSICK, & CO. F., Fire Arms, 240 Main street.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 225 Main street.

HOOK & LAGRIEL, Painters, 33 Union street.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 236 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Jefferson street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street.

HOLST & CO., J. C., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HOLLENBURG & ORTEL, Building Material, 340 Second street.

HAILMAN, FRED S. Saddlery, 50 Jefferson st.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., Dry Goods, 332 Main street.

HILL, HUMPHREY, U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO. Steamboat and Ticket Agents, corner Main and Madison.

HEINRICH, P. H. & Bros., Confectioners, 256 Front street.

IVINSON, EDWARD, Grocer, 284 Main street.

JUNKERMANN, G. F., Furniture, 34 Main street.

KIRKLEY & JOINER, Produce 34 Monroe street.

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 341 Second street.

KLEBS, A. C. D., Physician, corner Main and Union streets.

LUN & MALLON, Gas Fitters, 289 Main street.

LAWRENCE & CARTER, Commission Merchants, 229 Front street.

LAGOMARSINO & CO., JNO. E., Dry Goods, 221 Second street

LEVY & MILLER, Steamboat Agents, 55½ Madison street.

LESLI, JOHN, Painter, 7½ Madison street.

LINSEY & WIDENBERG, Insurance Agents, 41 Madison street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO, B., Dry Goods, corner Main and Jefferson streets.

LAVIGNE, Hair Dresser, 350 Main street.

MICHIOT, E. L. Watchmaker and Optician, 357½ Main street.

MACK, BROS. & BOHM, Dry Goods, 261 Main street.

McCOMBS & CO., Hardware, 322½ and 324 Main street.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

MERRYMAN, BYRD & CO., Jewelry, 275 Main street.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY, Merchant Taylors, 21 Madison street.

MAYER, MASCHUETZ & CO., Tobacco, corner Jefferson and Second streets.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INSURANCE CO., 22 Main street.

MAGUIRE & BRO., Liquors 281 Main street.

MACKEY, GEO. & CO., Grocers, 272 Front street.

MEYER, E. Dry Goods, 301 Main street.

MANAHAN, R., Grocer, 330 Main street.

MOODY & WIMBISH, Commission Merchants, 4 Beale Block.

MITCHELL & CO., Mme., N. E. cor. Court st.

MOFFAT, JAS. G., Trimmings, 347 Main street.

NEW MEMPHIS Theater, Jefferson street.

NATHAN BROS. & CO., Liquors, 262 Second street.

O'REILLEY, J. Dr., 279½ Main street.

OWEN, MOORE & WEST, northwest corner Madison and Main streets.

ORGILL BROS. & CO., Hardware, 310 and 312 Front street.

PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys, Main, over German National Bank.

PATRICK, J. M. & CO., Cotton Factors, 254 Front street.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Madison street.

PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY No. 272 Front street.

PIKE, L. H., Attorney. Little Rock, Arkansas

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, Hardware 305 Main street.

POOLEY, BARNUM & CO., Jewelry, 295 Main street.

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 70 Union street.

PLANTERS' Insurance Company, 272 Front street.

PEOPLES' Insurance Company, 20 Madison street.

QUINLAN, Misses, Millinery, Main and Jefferson.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Oysters, 21 Madison street.

RAFFERTY, E. E., Lime, Cement, etc. 39 Madison street.

ROSENBACH, ISIDOR, Liquors, 226 Front street.

RICE, THOS. J., Lumber, Adams street, between Front and Levee.

ROBBINS E. & BRADLEY, Hardware, 223 Second street.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber, 174 Madison street.

SMITH, OWEN, Collector, 368 Second street.

SMITH, F., Architect, Irving Block, second street

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, 42 Madison street.

SHULTZ, A. G., Locksmith, 119 Jefferson street.

SPEIDEL, JOSEPH, Confectioner, Madison between Main and Second

SHARPE & KING, Vapor Stoves, 833 Second st.

STEINKUHL, JACOB, Liquors, 230 Third st.

TERRY & MITCHELL, Boots and Shoes, 353 Main street

THOMPSON & WILSON, Sail Loft, 304 Front street.

TOOF, S. C., Job Printer, 15 Court street.

THOS. O. SMITH, Undertaker, 39 Monroe street.

THOMSON, FOSTER & CO., Tobacco Factors, under Greenlaw Opera House.

THRALL & CO., Merchant Tailor, 19 Jefferson street.

VACCARO & CO., Liquors, 324 Front street.

VOORHEES & WILLIAMSON, Queensware, 178 Main street.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER, Attorneys, 227 Second street.

WHITEMAN BROS., Printing Paper, 37 South Court street.

WILLIAMSON, JR. & CO., Commission Merchant, 2 Front street.

WADE, H. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 263 Main street.

WARBURG, EDWARD, Cotton Factors, 228 Front street.

WASSON, J. B., Dentist, 312 Main street.

WESSON, A., Dentist, 274 Second street.

WALKER, BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 289 Main street.

WORSHAM HOUSE, corner Adams and Main.

W. R. SMITH, Undertaker, 50 Monroe street.

W. A. ROBINSON & CO., Founders, Main street, opposite Gayoso House.

WHEELER, FOLKINS & CO., Wood and Willow Ware, 339 Main street.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

If you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the most attractive styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,
Charlotte, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. SMITH is a candidate for re-election to the office of State Senator for the 25th District, composing the counties of Shelby and Fayette. Election on the first Thursday in August. ap24 tf

FOR CONGRESS—

Mr. Editor: Please announce me as a candidate for re-election to Congress, with the *written* Constitution and the unqualified indorsement of the administration of Andrew Johnson as my platform of principles, which will be more clearly defined in my forthcoming "circular address," and a personal interview prior to the election.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
ap9 tf

REWARD.

$10 REWARD—

The above reward will be given to the person finding a BRACELET, lost between Gayoso and Monroe streets.

Leave with Leopold & Bro., 198 Main.
je8 1w

BOARDING.

BOARDING—

Nicely Furnished Rooms, with good Board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 321 Adams street.

Also, a few Day Boarders can be accommodated. je8 tf

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 306 Second street, near Madison. je21 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—

EVERY BODY TO KNOW OF THE

MEMPHIS SAIL AND AWNING LOFT,

No. 301 Front Street,

(MOSBY BLOCK),

Window and Verandah Awnings

FOR Offices, Hotels, and Private Dwellings. Special attention given to moving Safes, Heavy Goods, Trunks, and all kinds of Rope and Canvas Work.

THOMPSON & WILSON,
304 Front street, upstairs.
je7

WANTED, AGENTS—$250 per Month the year round, or 200 per cent. profit on commission. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active Industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on or address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South street, Baltimore, Md. my19 1m

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own interest. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil is a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—no even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay freight here to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A chance of a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wrath.

For further information, call on or address

H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
Memphis, Tenn.
my15 1m

LOST--FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—

A certificate for four shares of capital stock in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company; said certificate numbers three hundred and eight, and issued May 14th, 1857, to Wm. English, now deceased, for which I intend to apply to the Treasurer of the Company for a duplicate of the same.

JOE McGRATH,
Executor of said Wm. English's Estate.
my29 3w

LOST OR MISLAID—

A Certificate calling for Four Shares of Stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company; said Certificat numbered six hundred and fifty-seven, and issued May 16, 1857, to one William English, now deceased, for which I intend to apply to the Treasurer of the Company for a duplicate of the same.

JOE McGRATH,
Executor of said William English's Estate.
my16 3w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A large and commodious WAREHOUSE, suitable either for a Cotton or Grocery Store, stable, centrally located. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. T. SUTTON or S. H. DUNCOMB, 278 Front street. je12 1w

FOR RENT—

Several Dwelling Houses on Hernando and Mosby streets. Rents moderate. For Lease—Several Lots in North and South Memphis and Fort Pickering.

JONES,
Real Estate Agent.
je1 tf 284 Main street.

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Hall's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. MITCHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 and 2.
my22 tf

FOR RENT—

Fine large Basement Store, corner of Jefferson and Main Streets. For terms apply to

LYONS, FISK & CO.,
my8 tf No. 240 Main street.

FOR RENT—

The STORE-HOUSE, on Second street, known as the OLYMPIC.

ALSO,

The ARCADE LIVERY STABLE, on the south of Madison street, between Second and Third streets.

ap23 tf GANTT & WELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

A first class

LAGER BEER SALOON.

Inquire of D. H. EVANS,
my25 tf 14 Monroe street, Memphis.

Land For Sale.

A N undivided one-half interest in 1500 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.

This interest, which is for sale, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years' interest.

Also, 3200 acres of magnificent river bottom land, above all overflow, the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys,
mh8 tf 293 Main street.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, 6 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad crossing, and contains about five hundred acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are above the late overflow, the remainder under the levee. It is heavily timbered, together with the one half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, forty horse power, Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine dwelling with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings in the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. C. R.

my11 tf Appeal Office

JERRY LEWIS,

DEALER in Green Vegetables, Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, Steamboats, Hotels, Restaurants and Private Families supplied on shortest notice. Depot, in Bradley Block, on Water street, between Adams and Jefferson, Memphis, Tenn.

H. P. BUTLER,

State Agent

North American Life & Accident Ins. Co.,

16 Jefferson St., Memphis, Tenn.

Beautiful Vance Street Lots

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing within reach of purchasers the beautiful Grove, on Vance street between Lauderdale and Orleans streets, the property of Mr. F. W. Smith. No vacant grounds in Memphis have been more universally admired, and we deem it not too much to say that with its magnificent shade trees, and general beauty, its surroundings and accessibility, there can be found no more attractive and desirable property for private residence within the city limits. Parties desirous of purchasing are invited to call at our office, where the plan of Subdivision can be seen, and the terms of sale made known.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Je5 1w

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated-Ware; Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers,

275 MAIN STREET,

Opp. South Court St. MEMPHIS, TENN.

CALVARY CEMETERY

Is now open

FOR INTERMENTS

—AND—

Purchase of Lots.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of Linden and Desoto streets. Hours: 8 to 10 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Je5 30 tf

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	1:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
Mail	1:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Somerville Accommod'n	8:10 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Junction Accommodation	9:25 a.m.	12:25 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10: 0 a.m.
	8:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
To commence Sunday, May 5th	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

my24 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Knoxville, and all cities south and east, at 3:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 p.m.

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R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

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PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE STEAMER COMMERCIAL.

Address By Admiral Semmes.

Reply by Capt. Morton.

The Banquet an Interesting Occasion.

The reliable steamer Commercial was yesterday the recipient of the elegant set of colors voted to her at the recent fair held at the Tabernacle in this city. The set consists of four flags—the stars and stripes for the stern, the boat flag for the jackstaff, and two large flags for the wheelhouse, with the arms Augusta and Memphis, in white silk. About half-past twelve o'clock Admiral Raphael Semmes presented the colors, with the following address:

Captain: At the late fair which was held at the Baptist Tabernacle in this city, a set of colors was voted to the most popular steamboat plying upon our southern waters; the choice has fallen, noble, Ala., New Yo k, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 3:30 p.m.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Every one has noticed, when a suburban fire occurs, with what surprising rapidity two classes of men break forth. It may be the deadest hour of the night, and the first echo of "fire" scarcely ceases ere they are both upon the ground. But the action of the two in that interim which necessarily precedes the welcome presence of the firemen and the police, is somewhat different. He of the one calmly looks at the situation, cares little about what thing inanimate, animate or human is burned and destroyed, and attentively picks what valuables may be found; he comes to pillage and to steal. The other views the danger as his own, and if need, stands against the conflagration almost like Stonewall—he comes to succor and to save. The difference is world-wide. I have not *drawn* the picture from imagination. I am not well enough versed in literary finance to do that. I only picked up my pen to *check* against the deposit of one recently occurring fact, and I will say a very simple writ of "*inquirendo*," extended in that direction, would have shown to which of the above classes the present disfranchised, and the strictly qualified voters of the city of Memphis, and the state of Tennessee, most generally belong. TUPTOS.

LEARN TO SWIM.—The Wolf river bathing and swimming establishment of Messrs. A. H. Stratman & Brother, offers great inducements to parties desiring to learn to swim. Their everything on the premises is most admirably arranged, and there is no possibility of an accident. It is a duty every parent owes a child to have them taught this accomplishment, and we have never seen a place of the kind better adapted to the business than that of Messrs. Stratman & Brother. Their terms are liberal, and they are daily in receipt of visits from some of our best citizens, both old and young.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

SECOND DAY'S EXERCISES.

A Very Interesting Occasion.

In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the weather yesterday morning, there was rather a slim attendance at the college to witness the exercises of the day, which commenced by an examination of a class in English grammar, by that clever lady and accomplished instructress, Miss Sallie Gibson, of Virginia, who is one of the teachers in the literary department. This class evinced a thorough acquaintance with the general principles of this study, and satisfied the audience with the progress they had made. Then came the classes in algebra and geology, under the tutelage of the vice-president, Prof. Laughlin, who seemed to be at no loss at all, or to experience any difficulty in solving some of the most difficult and perplexing problems of Euclid, and exhibited a very creditable knowledge of the science of the structure and material of the earth, and of important facts of the vegetable and animal kingdom, as expounded by that eminent geologist, Prof. Tenny, in his text book on that subject. Miss P. Taggart, a highly educated and talented young lady, next examined the class in chemistry, which evidenced the proficiency made by answering every question in regard to this occult science. The senior class was then examined in "evidences of christianity," and came out of the rigid ordeal in a manner which reflected credit upon them and their teachers. These interesting exercises, which concluded the day's programme, were made more attractive by the choice music and exquisite singing of some of the young ladies, conspicuous among whom was Miss Ellen Cooper, of our city, who sang in most excellent style, and with rare sweetness of voice, "The Vale of Chamounie," which elicited the warmest admiration and applause from all who were privileged to be present. Others sang excellently, but this seemed to us as deserving special mention, and we thought with the Bard of Avon that

"The man that hath not music in himself,
And is not moved by a concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

This ended the examination of the State female college, which was conducted in an eminently deserving manner, and to the satisfaction and enjoyment of all present. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the scholars arranged for a grand vocal and instrumental concert, which was a magnificent entertainment and a rare musical treat. After a "Greeting to Spring," which was participated in by all the musical talent of the school, and some splendid songs by representatives of all the classes, a very interesting and enjoyable feature was from Racine's "Esther," recited in French, which stamped the young ladies as geniuses, and reflected great credit upon the different characters. After a series of songs and display of musical talent, the whole was concluded by a grand "Auvil Chorus," (Il Trovatore,) which was participated in by Misses Collins, E. Watson, Stanfield, Anna Alexander, Ella Bush, Belknap, Sallie McKie, Cooper, Reid and Rhicharison, all clad in the unique and showy costume of the gipsy, which ended the exercises of the day, and adjourned none the less than pleased with what they had heard and seen during the day. This evening (Wednesday) is the grand commencement, when, if the weather permits, a large concourse of people will throng the chapel to witness the final exercises.

WE DRAW the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another part of this paper, of the Georgia State Lottery, established by the legislature of that State, for the benefit of "The Masonic Orphans' Home." It is managed by a board composed of gentlemen eminent for their wealth and influence, and thereby guarantees to ticket holders not only perfect impartiality and honesty in the drawings, but also the assurance that if they are not fortunate enough to draw a prize, the money they invest will be strictly applied to the relief of the indigent widow and orphan. The internal revenue department of the United States being satisfied of these facts have released this charity from all taxation. The management have appointed as general agents for the State of Tennessee, Messrs. Fay & Chandler, who have opened an office at No. 16 Jefferson street, Memphis, and who are fully authorized to receive all applications for tick

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal st. eet, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DR. C. SPIEGEL, graduate of the most medical schools of Europe and the United States, and member of the principal medical societies in those countries, has practiced medicine in Memphis for the last thirteen years, and continues to offer his professional services to the public, in the treatment of all forms of disease upon the most improved European methods. My vast collections of rare medicines and surgical instruments, with a life-long experience in their administration and use, warrants me in claiming a superiority over the more ordinary method of treating diseases, such as CANCER and TUMORS of every description, which I cure by constitutional treatment exclusively, no operation performed by the knife. Diseases of the eye, ear and skin, Consumption and Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Syphilis, Stricture, Gleet, Grave, Piles, Privy Fistula in ano; in short, all Chronic Diseases, giving especial attention to FEMALE DISEASES of every description. I am always ready and at all times to consult with first-class Physicians, either by letter or in person, upon all diseases pertaining to medicine and surgery. Medicine sent by express to all parts of the world, when desired.

OFFICE—No. 33, south side Monroe, between Main and Second streets Memphis.

Residence, No. 250 Union street. myslm

Concentration Gives Strength.

DR F. R. WALTON TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the public in the treatment of the diseases of females. So obscure are many of these, so capricious in their manifestations, so perfectly do they simulate other diseases, that their true character is often overlooked or mistaken; prominent among these are, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, that condition of the system commonly called Nervous or Rheumatic, and General Debility, this last is too often but a symptom of some insidious disease which is sapping the foundations of life. To bee me expert in the detection of these and skillful in their treatment, requires more labor and research than the general practitioner can bestow. These facts induced him to devote himself to this branch of the profession exclusively. To those interested he would state that he has had the advantage of the best medical schools and extensive hospitals of America; also a practice of more than twenty years in this the native State and in the tropics, where such diseases most abound. He is permitted also to refer to Drs. Pitman and Hopson, gentlemen who stand deservedly high in the profession. Office, No. 251 Main street. Residence, No. 294 Linden street, Memphis, Tenn. myslm,

BE NOT DECEIVED.—READER, if you have had the sad misfortune to contract the accursed disease known as venereal, in any form, you can be cured. I care not in what stage it may present itself, whether primary, secondary or tertiary, without taking one solitary grain of medicine. After ten years of close investigation and practical experience, I am convinced that a eternal treatment, for the purpose of effecting a permanent cure of syphilitic diseases is useless, and, that in a large proportion of cases, it absolutely does more harm than good. While under my method of external medication, which is pleasant and agreeable to the patient, I defy competition with any other method known to the medical profession, for speedy and permanent cure—which I guarantee in all cases. In making this important fact known to the public, I wish to state that I am a regular practitioner of medicine; that I am a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and that my method of treating these diseases has cost years of deep study and close observation.

All diseases of the Ear and Eye treated upon the most improved methods.

OFFICE—No. 33 Monroe street, between Main and Second. Respectfully,

G. W. McLOED, M. D.

jes-1m

Dr. R. L. BUTT,

Office, No. 35 Madison Street.

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

Residence, No. 201 Monroe street. mhl2 3m

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, - Arkansas.

mhl9 3m*

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office and Residence to

No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worsham House.

ap6 d&wly

DR. A. WESSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 254 Second Street,

Irving Block.

feb28 1y

LAWYERS.

WM. H. STEPHENS, Late of Jackson, Tenn. THOS. E. SMITH Memphis.

STEPHENS & SMITH,

Attorneys at Law,

22 Madison Street, Memphis.

my29 1m

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

JAMES T. RUCKS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FRIARS' POINT, MISS.

ap27 6w*

JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON.

BULLOCK & ANDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 340 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Opera House, Memphis, Tenn. feb17 3m

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. FIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mhl7 1f

BARBOUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 280 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

M. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mhl2 6m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. F. STAHL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

REUBEN DAILEY,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,

No. 350 Second Street,

☞ Depositions in Admiralty cases taken in Short-hand and transcribed. No extra charge. ap24 3m

R. O. BRADLEY,

Dealer in all kinds of

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.,

377 Jackson Block, Main Street.

IF YOU WANT ANY

SADDLES OR HARNESS

GO TO

S. FRED. HAILMAN,

No. 90

JEFFERSON STREET.

If You Don't Believe It, Go and See.

ap25 3m

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

LUMBER YARD,

Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Building and Framing Lumber or all kinds. Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Walnut, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cypress and Yellow Pine Lumber, all sizes.

Are prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Matching, all sizes of Lumber, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House Work generally.

Lattice Work, Moulding and Stair Material.

All orders promptly attended to. my2 1m

JACOB VOORHEIS, Memphis, Tenn. D. A. WILLIAMSON, Late with Williamson, Hill & Co.

VOORHEIS & WILLIAMSON,

DEALERS IN

QUEENSWARE,

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Silver Plated and Britania Goods,

TABLE CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 178 Main Street,

Sharp Overton Hotel, MEMPHIS, TENN.

ap25 3m

UNDERTAKERS.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufacturer of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds.

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. R. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

METALIC BURIAL CASES

AND CASKETS,

No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

mhs 1f

HARDWARE.

WM. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

FOUNDERS

—AND—

MACHINISTS,

Opposite Gayoso House,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

ap6 3m

J. B. SHARPE. M. C. KING.

SHARPE & KING,

DEALERS IN

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES

—AND THE—

Stratton Self-Generating Gas Light,

No. 330 Second street, near Union,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

SOLE AGENTS for the Tennessee Stove and Gas Light Company, for the Sale of District and County Rights.

Every article sold by us made to perform as represented or money refunded on return of articles.

Articles sent to any part of the State. ap10 1f

Agency for Straub's Mills

WE have been appointed Agents for STRAUB'S celebrated "Queen of the South"

WHEAT AND CORN MILLS,

Both DOUBLE AND SINGLE GEARED, and are prepared to furnish them promptly to those wishing to purchase.

McCORMISS & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware,

mh8 3m 228 and 230 Main st.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of Newly-cut Types, Borders, Scrolls, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has in successful operation FIVE LightRunning Presses, of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Bank Checks, Notes, in fact every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

in all its departments is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years, and a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,

feb12 Proprietor.

HUBBARD & LOVEL,

Manufacturers of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES,

Collars, Whips, Etc.,

NO. 331 SECOND STREET.

(Between Monroe and Union.)

N. B.—Dealers in Second-Hand Harness. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

500 Double Sets new Wagon Harness very cheap for cash.

COTTON--COMMISSION

E. D. COBB,

Cotton Broker,

AGENT

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and all its connections.

Office, 208 Front street.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Freight and Transfer Agent, Cincinnati.

W. T. BOLLING. W. H. LINDSTEDT

BOLLING & LINDSTEDT,

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Family and Plantation Supplies,

332 Second Street,

Near the corner of Union, MEMPHIS, TENN

S. B. WILLIAMSON, JR., & CO.,

Storage and Commission House

NO. 200 FRONT STREET,

Store and Sell on Commission.

ap23 3m

JOHN J. BROWN, Formerly of the firm of Deen & Brown, Richmond, Va. REUBEN E. BROWN, Late of Olive Branch, DeSoto county, Mississippi.

Late with Crowder & Co., Memphis.

BROWN, DILLARD & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

VIRGINIA AND WESTERN

Tobacco Agents,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

214 Front Street, Cor. Adams,

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Will give strict attention to the sale of all consignments entrusted to their care. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in hand. Remittances promptly made on all sales. ap18 dawlm

COX & HUMPHREY,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,

mh21 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis, Tenn. C. B. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bros., Cairo.

LAWRENCE & CARTER,

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 228 Front Street, (Up Stairs),

mh2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

198 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

M'COMBIE & CHILD,

No. 61 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

feb27 6m

F. M. WHITE, Pres't Miss. and Tenn. R. R. JOHN KERR, Formerly of Augusta, Ga. GEO. F. ROOTES, late Gordon & Rootes, St. Louis.

WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,

COTTON FACTORS

AND General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 394 Main street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, Etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. mh8 3m

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all Kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments. feb21 3m

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale

Commission Merchants,

NO. 361 FRONT STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

Special attention to all business entrusted to us.

feb26 tf

GEO. MACKEY. R. B. HAWLEY. K. J. B. L. WINN.

GEORGE MACKEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

Dealers in

GROCERIES

—AND—

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

No. 272 Front Street,

Between Court and Madison,

Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.

mh7 3m

H. M. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn. O. G. CAMRON, Late Maysville, Ky. JAS. WHITE Louisville, Ky

Black, Camron & Co.,

PRODUCE and COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Charleston Avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care, and orders for provender and plantation supplies filled at shortest notice and at lowest rates. my3 1m

JOHN K. MOODY, Late of Memphis and St. Louis. JOHN WIMBISH, Late of N. Carolina and Arkansas River Packets.

MOODY & WIMBISH,

Successors to

HAINER, MASON & DYER,

Commission Merchants

—IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS

—AND—

Western Produce Generally,

NO. 4 BEADLEY BLOCK,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A Card.

HAVING been unjustly dismissed from the City Schools, I will receive a few pupils, either in Music or the ordinary English branches, at my own residence, No. 124 Hernando street, during the summer months.

MARY W. BOWERS.

Memphis, June 3, 1867. je6 1w

The Buntyn

HOMESTEAD LANDS

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market these very desirable and valuable lands, so well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Gemimus Buntyn, Esq., situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, five miles east of the city. The improvements, with about twenty acres of land, have been recently sold to Hume F. Hill, Esq., who now resides upon the premises. The balance of the tract, consisting of about 480 acres, has been laid off in lots varying in size from five to ten acres, fronting upon broad avenues, and laid off so as to secure the greatest amount of comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad afford the opportunity of going in and out of the city, from and to Buntyn's station, four times a day, so as to make a residence at the point almost as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The choice can now be had of lots wholly or part in original forest, or in field,

In Exchange for City Property.

The executors are directed by the Will to sell this place and invest in city property, and we will receive proper offers to exchange for either improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a suburban residence we do not think any property more desirable can be found. In regard to health, convenience or good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

To farmers will be made very liberal and easy, and the prices low to parties desirous of buying for occupation. Plans of the subdivision will be shown at our office.

my17 tf BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Harvest, Harvest, Harvest!

FOR SALE LOW, to close Trust Deed—

REAPERS, MOWERS,

CRADLES, SCYTHES,

THRESHING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS,

WHEELBARROWS,

And other Agricultural Implements.

MILES OWEN, Trustee.

my21 1m 206 Front street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

For the Memphis Appeal.]

BEYOND THE SEAS.

They tell me far beyond the seas
The world is very fair—
That flowers wear a brighter hue
And sweeter fr grance there;
That trees in loftier beauty rear
Their bends to bluer skies,
And glancing birds, like darting flames,
Sport richer, brighter dyes.

That floods of silv'ry beauty crown
Each long and dreamy night,
And the sun with two-fold glory
Pours down his golden light;
That rolling streams of crystal waves
Break over tinted shells,
And thus the air with dreamy sounds,
Like choral silver bells.

That maids are there whose liquid eyes
With warm rich beauty beam,
And forms such as I may not see,
Save in some midnight dream;
With voices like some silv'ry lute,
When o'er its chords do sweep
Such thrilling sounds as stir the heart
With mem ries strong and deep.

But oh! I know my own South-land
Hath grand and lofty trees,
And clinging vine, and flowers sweet
As ever bloomed to please;
With skies, and stars, and soft moonlight
Thrown in the warp of life,
Which makes the checkered mystic web
With golden beauties rife.

And lovely maids we have as there,
In this our own South-land,
With genie hearts and queenly mein,
And stately as the palm,
With airy forms and beauty rare;
But richer far than these,

Here Virtue rears as pure a shrine
As far beyond the seas.

HOME PLACE, Miss. EFFIE GLENN.

CHILDREN GONE.

Sometimes, when the day grows dusky
And the shadows length'n down,
When the children, from their playing,
Come singing and laughing home,
I think, with a sudden sorrow,
As they press through the open door,
Of the part of the calm morning
That we never shall see any more.

Children in snow-white caskets,
Laid away to their rest,
Their still hands lying folded
On their pulseless breast;
Children who came and tarried
As only it were for a night,
And passed, at the break of the morning,
On a far journey out of sight.

On a long and a lonely journey,
Where we could not help or hold,
For we saw but the coming eyelids,
The falling of locks of gold;
And knew how now was but silence
Where erst there had been patile and song,
And only a chill and a shadow
Where was sunshine the whole day long.

Away from our care and caresses,
"Out of sight" where they are, "away."
And we know that we tarry behind them
Only a little way;
For we, too, have in our journey,
And we know it will not be long
Till we come to the City Eternal,
The rest and the rapture of song.

Yet oft, when the sun is setting
In its calm splendor of light,
Or the day grows dim and dusky,
And the shadows stretch into the night;
When children, tired with their playing,
Come in through the open door,
I think of the dear, dear children
Who never will come any more.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, June 11, 1867.

The general characteristics of our money market are substantially the same as at our last issue. Although our banks report a sufficiency of currency there is no perceptible ease to report, upon the street, and rates are unchanged. Unexceptionable commercial paper is taken a little more readily, but there is still so much caution exercised that very few are benefitted thereby.

Exchange is easier, with a fair demand. Some of our banks are well supplied, while others are short. Eastern sight is buying at ½ to ¾ off, but a few transactions were made during the day at par. The checking rate is uniform at ¼ premium. New Orleans is buying at ½ discount and selling at par.

Gold has not shown the usual fluctuation for some days back, and has ruled steadily in this market at 35 to 35½c buying, with light sales; selling at 36½ to 37c.

In silver there has been little doing, with a fair export demand at 25 to 27c.

City scrip is plentiful and inactive. Brokers offer 60c and sell at 62 to 64c.

County scrip is in light demand at 85c buying; selling at 88 to 90c.

Police scrip is offered freely. Brokers buy at 70c and sell at the usual large profit, or 75 to 80c.

Bonds and stocks are dull with no sales to report. Memphis & Ohio railroad stock 14c. Memphis and Little Rock railroad first mortgage bonds find no sale; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, Tennessee bonds, with coupons, 75 to 80c; Tennessee bonds, new, 60 to 65c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 50c; Memphis city coupons, 55 to 60c; Memphis city railroad stock, 35c.

The uncurrent money market has not been active, and quotations during the week have been steady.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

Bank of Chattanooga	ad	Merchants Bank	90
" Memphis	par	Ocoee	10
" Middle Tenn	90	Planters'	40
" Tenn. old issue	5	Southern	20
" W. Tenn.	60	Shelbyville	80
City B'k Nashville	50	Trustees'	40
Commercial Bank par		Union	28

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

Bank of Camden	20	Exchange Bank	10
" Charleston	14	Merchants' Corsw	10
" Chester	8	People's Bank	40
" Georgetown	2	Planters'	40
" Hamburg	15	Plan'rs and Mech'cs B'k	15
" Newberry	22	South W. & R.	20
" S. Carolina	8	State Bank	50
" State of S. C.	8	Union	40
Commercial Bank	28		

GEORGIA BANKS.

Augusta L. & B. Co	20	State of Ga	10
Bank of Augusta	50	Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	80
" Athens	50	City B'k of Augusta	22
" Columbus	50	F'rm'rs & Mech'cs	60
" Commerce	3	Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
" Fulton	95	Marine Bank	50
" Ep're State	15	Mech'cs & F'rs B'k	5
" Middle Ga	80	Planters' Bank	12
" Savannah	40	Union Bank	4

ALABAMA BANKS.

Bank of Mobile	95	Eastern Bank	42
" Montgomery	10	Mutual "	60
" Selma	18	Northern "	30
Commercial Bank	8	Southern "	85

LOUISIANA BANKS.

B'k of Americas prem	40	La. State Bank	90
" Louisiana	70	Mech'cs & Trd's B'k	35
" N. Orleans	90	Merchants' Bank	90
Canal Bank	30	Southern B'k	10 prem
Citizens' "	95	Union "	90
Crescent City Bank	90		

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.

Bank of Cape Fear	2	Bank of Roxboro'	50
" Charlotte	18	" State of N C	50
" Cheraw	2	Miners & Plant'rs B'k	20
" Commerce	10	" Wilmington	18
" Fayetteville	8	Cross Creek Bank	10
" Lexington	8	Commercial Bank	10
" N. Carolina	35	Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20
" Wadesboro'	18	Merchants' Bank	20
" Washington	50		

Corn is quiet and declining. Hay is also quiet. Oats show no material change, although scarce. Pork is held firm, with but a light stock on hand. Old potatoes and onions have disappeared from market, and those now on hand are from below and held at our quotations. The market is glutted with butter and the trade is dull; common, which is very large in excess of the demand, can be bought at any price.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the decline reported last evening at Liverpool, holders are firm, and are not disposed to give way to the lower offerings made during the day. There were a few sales reported and those were of mixed lots, reniering quotations difficult. We could learn of but one list of middling on the market, and it was rather shy. It will be seen that we have added to our classification another grade, which heretofore we did not quote. Our readers will understand the difficulty of getting at the value of inferior cottons and repacks, when we state the margin which we give will hardly cover them. A few bales of repacked were bought to-day at 20c, which was in reality, middling cotton. Another lot of fancy brought 21c. The receipts for the day were 59 bales. No shipments. Receipts for the week, 427 bales. Shipments for same time, 1966 bales. The cotton statement of this port to date is as follows:

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1866, bales	10,831
Receipts to date	215,212
	226,043
Shipments to date	214,533
Stock on hand	9,510

Inferior	12 @15
Ordinary	19 @19
Good Ordinary	19 @21
Low Middling	21½ @21½
Middling	23 @23
Strict Middling	25 @26
Good Middling	27 @28

The accounts from three leading tobacco counties in North Carolina are not encouraging. The tobacco plants are scarce, owing to the unfavorable weather and the injury inflicted by the fly, and some of the lands have been planted in other crops. The eight leading tobacco counties in the old North State in 1860 were Caswell, Franklin, Granville, Orange, Puson, Rockingham, Stokes and Warren, which in 1860, produced 28,672,000 lbs tobacco. Warren county produced in 1860, 6,148,321 lbs, and Granville county 6,025,574. Mecklenburg is comparatively unimportant as a tobacco county, the product in 1860 being only 25,161 pounds.

Wholesale Market.

BEANS, per bushel, Navy	3 80	@	3 25
BUTTER, per pound, Tubs, choice	— 20	@	— 25
" Common	— 10	@	— 18
BROOMS, per dozen	2 50	@	4 00
BEESWAX, per pound	—	@	— 30
CEMENT, per barrel, Rosendale	4 00	@	4 25
" Louisville	3 00	@	3 25
CANDLES, per pound, Star	— 17½	@	— 19
" Paraffine	— 35	@	— 38
COFFEE, per pound, Rio	— 25½	@	— 27
" Laguayra	— 35	@	— 38
" Java	— 41	@	— 43
" Mocha	— 50	@	— 60
CORNMEAL, Kiln dried	5 00	@	5 15
CHEESE, per pound, Western Reserve	— 18	@	—
" English Dairy	— 20	@	—
CHICKENS, per dozen, Young	5 00	@	5 50
" Grown	6 00	@	7 00
COTTON YARNS, (Memphis Mills) No. 6's, per dozen			27c.
" 10's, "			25c.
" 14's, "			24½c.
" 16's, "			23c.
EGGS, per dozen	— 22	@	— 23
FEED, Bran, per ton	48 00	@	50 00
Hay, per ton	28 00	@	27 00
Inferior Hay, per ton	23 00	@	24 00
Corn, per bushel	1 05	@	1 10
Oats	— 85	@	— 90
FLOUR, per barrel, Fine	9 50	@	10 00
Superfine	11 00	@	12 00
Single Extra	12 50	@	13 00
Double Extra	14 50	@	15 00
Fancy Brands	16 00	@	18 00
FISH, Mackerel No. 1, per bbl	23 00	@	24 00
" No. 2, "	20 00	@	22 00
" No. 1, hf bbl	10 50	@	12 00
" No. 2, "	9 50	@	10 00
" No. 1, per kit	3 00	@	3 25
" No. 2, "	2 75	@	3 00
Herring family, roe	10 00	@	— —

Toasts were drank to the packet company, the Lee, the City of Alton, the press, etc., and the occasion would have been a pleasant one, had not our cotemporaries on Second and Jefferson streets imbibed too freely.

The Belle Memphis, which left on a quick trip to Cairo, arrived there, we learn by a dispatch to Capt. Ad. Storrs, after being twenty hours out. A fleetiousness dispatch announcing her as beating the Lee's time, created no little excitement in our city yesterday. She was caught in a storm, hence the time made.

The Belle St. Louis, Capt. Zeigler, will depart for St. Louis at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

Capt. Reese Pritchard backs out the Celeste this day at 5 p.m. for Arkansas river.

The Cora S. leaves for Louisville on Friday.

The Darling, with Capt. Low Kates in command, and Capt. Powers in the office, will back out this evening for Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati. A good boat, with No. 1 gentlemen in charge, she should be well patronized. Nearly all her staterooms were engaged yesterday.

The argonaut departed for Louisville with a very light trip. She will, we learn, not return to this port, but will run during the remainder her short life between Cairo and Louisville.

We every day see the necessity for a local inspector of hulls in this city. Old steamers from every direction, when worn out in other trades, seem to think that Memphis is the spring which will renew them—make them new again as when first launched upon the river. We don't want an inspector like the one of Louisville, who does not know a stanch packet when he sees one, or who, may be, closes his eyes to the shortcomings of some which leave that port, but we want a competent and reliable steamboatman, one who will do his duty without fear or favor.

The great steamer Gen. Quitman will be found at the wharf this morning. Few steamers are more popular than the Quitman, and no boatmen on the river are more so than her officers. Capt. White has long been known as a careful officer. Messrs. Howard and Masson, the purser, are well known for courtesy to passengers, and the attention which they give to all business entrusted to them. Frank Smith, the steward, knows how to keep a hotel and to please the most fastidious table. Don't forget that the Quitman leaves promptly at 5 p.m. for New Orleans.

The Liberty No. 2 resumes her place in the Louisville and Memphis packet line this week. The owners of the boat have gone to Cincinnati, where an insurance committee of arbitration are to decide her late insurance claims for repairs, etc.

A barge for the M. V. T. company was launched at Litherbury's ship yard, Cincinnati, on Thursday. It has nine feet hold, and is expected to carry 1200 tons of freight.

Saturday afternoon the new boat of Capt. Sam. Montgomery was successfully launched from the ship yard of Stuart & Barmore of Jeffersonville. When "cut away" she glided so well and so easily along the ways that her heading carried her across the river to the tow head, but hardly missing the coal fleet tied up at the shore. She, however, did no damage, and the towboat Neville took her in tow and towed her down the falls to New Albany, where she is to be completed.

The steamer Anna White takes 1200 tons of ordnance stores from the St. Louis arsenal to Parkersburg, Va.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: River falling steadily here; rising above Keokuk. The Illinois is stationary and the lower Missouri falling. Weather hot. Rates to New Orleans advanced a trifle. It is likely that to Vicksburg and New Orleans they will be still further advanced to-day. The total number of steamboat departures last week, including the daily Alton packet, was fifty-four. Business continues fair for the season.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Monday says: The river continues falling, though not very fast, with seven feet four inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous forty-eight hours it had fallen six inches at the head of the falls, and eighteen inches at Portland. On the falls there were five feet four inches water in the pass last evening down the Indian chute and falling. The gauge continues very warm, with a light shower Saturday and no rain yesterday, and the thermometer at eighty-six at noon.

Builders' Material.

Prices of Frames for Check, Rail or Lip Sash:

Sizes of Glass.	No. Lights.	Width.	Height.	Price per Sash.
8 x 10	12	3	4	$1 00
8 x 10	15	3	5	1 05
8 x 12	12	3	4	1 05
10 x 12	15	3	5	1 10
10 x 14	12	3	4	1 10
10 x 16	12	3	4	1 15
10 x 18	12	3	4	1 20
10 x 20	12	3	4	1 25
12 x 16	12	3	4	1 20
12 x 18	12	3	4	1 25
12 x 20	12	3	4	1 30
12 x 22	12	3	4	1 35
12 x 24	12	3	4	1 40

DOORS. BLINDS.

2. 6x6, 1 thick	$1 25	10 x 12	$7 50
2. 8x8, 1 3/4 "	3 50	10 x 14	4 00
2.10x8 1/2 "	4 00	10 x 16	4 50
3. X7 "	5 00	10 x 18	5 00
3. x7.6 "	6 00	10 x 20	5 50
3. x8. "	6 50	10 x 22	6 00
3. x8. 1 3/4 "	8 00	10 x 24	6 50

DOOR FRAMES. WINDOW FRAMES.

2. 6x6, 6		8 x 10	$2 50
2. 8x8, "		10 x 12	3 00
2.10x6, 10		10 x 14	4 00
3. X7. "		10 x 16	4 50
3. x7.6 "		10 x 18	5 00
3. x8. "		10 x 20	5 50

Memphis Lumber Market.

White pine, clean dressed	80 @	85	Per M
White pine flooring, dressed	50 @	60	"
White pine siding, dressed	45 @	50	"
" flooring, dressed	50 @	55	"
Pine boards, rough	30 @	35	"
Y. pine fencing, rough	30 @	35	"
Cypress boards, dressed	45 @	50	"
Cypress scantlings and joist	45 @	50	"
Rough poplar boards	30 @	35	"
Dressed poplar siding	35 @	40	"
Poplar shingles	4 @	5	"
Cypress shingles	4 50 @	5 00	"
White pine shingles	7 @	8 00	"
White pine lathing	5 @	6 00	"
Cut laths, poplar	4 @	4 50	"
Sheating	2 50 @	—	"

Wagon and Carriage Material.

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy bows	$13 @	$15	00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @	25	00
Wagon wheels	— @	18	00
Buggy tubs, plain	1 25 @	2	00
Wagon hubs, do	1 00 @	4	00
Buggy spokes, do	3 00 @	5	00
Wagon spokes, do	3 00 @	5	00
Rent fellocs, do	1 80 @	3	85
Sawn fellocs, do	1 80 @	3	85
Buggy shafts, per pair	1 @	5	00
Buggy poles, each	— @	—	90
Wagon axles, Collins and N. Yokes, doz	2 00 @	2	50
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00 @	2	50